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THE MORNING EXAMINER

AND OGDEN STANDARD

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1909—20 PAGES

FORECAST
UTAH WEATHER

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE
WEATHER WILL BE PARTLY
CLOUDY WEDNESDAY, PROBABLY
BECOMING UNSETTLED MON-
DAY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ANXIETY FOR THE SOVEREIGNS CONSTANTLY INCREASING IN ROME

Fresh Earthquake Shocks Yesterday Aroused a Wide Spread Panic, People Realize
That at Any Moment Another Calamity Might Happen Involving the Death
of Their Majesties, Trembling and Rumbling of the Earth
Indicates Another Shock Impending.

Rome, Jan. 2.—The great danger which the king and queen of Italy are facing in their noble efforts among the stricken people of Sicily and the south was brought home to the people today when word was received here that Queen Helena had been injured. Fortunately her injuries were not severe, but it is realized that any moment another calamity might happen, involving the serious injury or even the death of their majesties.

Not one among the rescuers has shown more self-sacrifice than King Victor Emmanuel, and the queen, too, has taxed her health and strength to the utmost in giving relief and assistance to the injured. Anxiety for the sovereigns is increasing in Rome.

Apart from the great strain which their majesties are unquestionably undergoing, there is great danger of earthquake shocks at any moment.

Displaced received from all the Italian states that the earthquake shocks were very heavy there and that a panic ensued. The convicts, of whom a large number are imprisoned there, made a rising but were suppressed.

The Stromboli volcano showed great activity. The damage, however, was not serious and no one was injured, but the people are camping in the open air, fearing that further shocks may come and overthrow their homes.

The Duke of Genoa will leave Naples tomorrow for Messina. He said today that he wished to contribute all in his power to the work of rescue going on in Sicily and would put himself at the disposal of the government. The duke will either command the Italian fleet now in these waters or will work as a private individual, not having any other ambition than to join with the sailors, among whom he has passed his life, in helping his brothers from the south.

Nunzio, the former minister of justice, involved in the late scandal connected with public funds, has joined the rescuing parties at Messina. He was accompanied by six doctors, several nurses, and a number of students and citizens of Trapani. Even the presence of Nasti, who is the idol of the Sicilians, did not serve to infuse life into the depressed population.

It is stated that the pope has decided to send an appeal to the Catholic bishops throughout the world, to obtain subscriptions to the earthquake fund. He will place particular dependence upon the generosity of Americans, English and Irish.

The earthquake shocks which do not seem to have ceased from walls that have not yet been leveled, from great pitfalls in the broken streets, and from disease. The injuries suffered by the queen resulted from a panic among the patients in one of the improvised hospitals at Messina, when the trembling of the earth and the rumbling noise indicated another movement of the earth.

The queen was caught in the rush of patients who, panic-stricken, were seeking safety in the open. The panic was soon quelled, however, and the queen's injuries, which proved to be little more than contusions, were attended to.

There were three fresh earthquake shocks yesterday at 8:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 10:45 p. m. The last was the most serious and aroused widespread panic. The people encamped around the railroad station started on a mad flight. The women prayed and sang hymns, but having no place to go, soon stopped, irresolute. When the trembling ceased they returned to their temporary abodes to pass the night in fear.

A report from Santa Eugenia says some of the survivors there in the depth of their despair, are refusing food, declaring they would rather die than live in their affliction.

SUGGESTION OF GRISCOM MEETS APPROVAL

New York, Jan. 2.—The suggestion made tonight by Ambassador Griscom in Rome, urging that the money sent from America for the aid of the Italian quake sufferers, be used in chartering steamers at Genoa or Marseilles to proceed with nurses, doctors and medical supplies to Messina, meets with approval of the local branch of both the Italian and American Red Cross societies, which have charge respectively of the funds collected in New York from Italian and American societies.

Both these organizations are sending the money direct to the Italian Red Cross at Rome and to the American branch through the national headquarters at Washington.

Lionelli Ferrara, delegate in New York for the Red Cross, said he would probably take his national headquarters at Rome, suggesting that steps be taken along the lines of Ambassador Griscom's advice, that the money collected in Roman Catholic churches will be sent direct to the pope.

A great mass meeting to raise relief funds will be held at Madison Square Garden on the night of January 7. To

HENEY TALKS BEFORE CITY CLUB

Scores Grafters, Says Harriman Is Responsible for San Francisco Graft.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—Speaking before the City Club here today, Francis J. Heney of San Francisco, declared that E. H. Harriman, through his control of the Southern Pacific railroad, was responsible for the graft and corruption that has been found in the Golden Gate city. With Abe Reuf and Harriman was linked the head of the United Railway corporation of San Francisco, by Mr. Heney, but the real boss, he said, sits in New York, and has as one of his agents in California, W. P. Herrin, general counsel of the Southern Pacific railroad.

"San Francisco is no worse and no better than the average American city," Mr. Heney said. "With the single exception, of course, of Philadelphia, and even here you have nothing like we unearthed in my city. But the causes of corruption are the same in all cities. In San Francisco we found two elements at work. Coming from one source was the public service corporations and from another was the saloons and dives, while behind our backs these forces joined hands."

"In this unholy alliance the boss was the connecting line, but he was simply the agent of the real boss, the big business man who wanted to exploit the public service corporation. The political boss was really the small duck in the pond. Behind him was the public service corporation and the Southern Pacific railroad."

"According to my deduction, the head of the legal department of the Southern Pacific railroad, W. E. Herrin, was the boss behind the apparent boss. But I am convinced that Herrin was, after all, the tool of the actual boss—Harriman."

Great applause followed Mr. Heney's charge. "We must reason from cause to effect," Heney went on. "The corruption of the city life in San Francisco was not wholly made by graft, but was due to the fact that Harriman wanted to use certain men. Our real boss sits in New York and reaches across the country in working out his schemes."

"They say when these things are discussed that they must employ such means. They argue that the same premises that 'Jimmy' Logue did when he planned to rob a bank; that he was in need of money. The public service corporation and the railroad wanted something for which they were being asked to pay the public, which owned the franchises they wanted to get under their control. It was easier to purchase the political boss and the councilmen, so the respectable business man sends his agents into the public market to get the goods."

"Other cities have had similar experiences, and I have even heard it said that something of the sort has been attempted in Philadelphia."

"I would like to talk with you about the San Francisco fire, but it would take me an hour or more and my physician says I must not make any speeches. But what is the remedy for this corruption in municipal life? The American people who have tried, popular government for much more than a century have been slow to work out their problems. Why is this?"

"We have voted ballots that the bosses could see all these years. We could not give any time to think out our problems, but we went away down in the corner of the Pacific ocean to Australia to find a method of the ballot. Why, we did not think this out? Simply because the brains of the country are engaged in making money and some of the ablest of our men applying their powers in corrupting public life."

"How shall we get people to exercise their rights?"

"Never by the convention plan. Then why not try the remedy of the uniform primary ballot and wipe out the boss. A man is a bad master servant because he has a bad master and responds to him. Enter the primary and you would fight the battle, let the

people be the master and there will always be good public servants. The politician will always respond to his master."

Mr. Heney was loudly cheered as he left the club house.

APPOINTED RECTOR OF CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Formal announcement of the appointment of John Carroll of Helena, Mont., rector of the Catholic University of America, is expected to be made some time during the present month. He will succeed Bishop O'Connell, who is to become coadjutor bishop of San Francisco.

The new rector is popular with the priests and hierarchy of the country. He is well known in this country and is said to have great executive ability. He has privately announced his acceptance of the new office.

TOLD A LIE WHEN ON STAND

Woman Asks to Be Allowed
to Testify Against
Night Riders.

Union City, Tenn., Jan. 2.—Asserting that she had deliberately perjured herself for the defense, and conscience-stricken, desired to tell the truth, Mrs. Wad Morris, wife of one of the self-confessed night riders, asked to be recalled today. Wad Morris swore he was present when Captain Rankin was killed and recognized some of the defendants. Mrs. Morris, his wife, went on the stand yesterday and impeached her husband's testimony by swearing that he was at home the night Captain Rankin was murdered.

She left the stand pale and trembling, went into the corridor and sent for the attorney general.

"I have done a great wrong," said she. "I have told a lie. My husband was not at home that night. He was with the riders. I was forced by my relatives to testify as I did. I want to see my husband."

Her brother-in-law tried to get her to leave the city with him, but the attorney general ordered him away and took the trembling woman to her husband. They are people of few words, these strange residents of the red hills, and the meeting of the young husband and wife, separated since October 20, was a scene of great emotion.

For ten minutes they stood clasped in each other's arms and not a word was spoken. Then the wife said: "I am going to do the right thing, Wad." The husband's only comment was: "Yes."

Mrs. Morris then made a complete statement to the attorney general which doubtless will lead to several more indictments. Later, she went on the stand and corrected her testimony, saying that Joe Hogg and Jack Long had told her husband would be hanged by the soldiers unless she swore he was at home the night of Rankin's murder.

PROHIBITIONISTS LOCK HORNS WITH ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE

Chicago, Jan. 2.—In a New Year's study of the party outlook, the prohibitionists have locked horns with the anti-saloon league, by declaring that local option laws are a "farce," that they are nothing but temporary expedients, with little or no real gain to the temperance cause, and that wherever they have been passed they have cut down the vote in the prohibition ticket.

The survey of the situation issued from national headquarters, was written by Michael J. Fannigan, of Philadelphia.

It analyzes the returns of the recent election that gives point to the paradoxical assertions recently made by Eugene W. Chaffin that the smaller vote the party polled in 1908, the greater would be its vote in 1912.

The writer points out that in states that passed local option laws, the Chaffin vote fell off, while in those that turned down the bills of the anti-saloon league, Chaffin got more votes than Swallow did in 1904. In part it says:

"It is almost invariably true that all the achievements of which the inter-partisan temperance workers

boast were made possible by the increase of our party vote. The converse is also true. Where the prohibitionist vote fell off, the politicians lay it to the inter-partisan organizations and do not hesitate to turn them down which helps to increase the prohibitionist vote.

"County option, wherever passed, has proved harmful to the prohibition party, and will do so until the honest men who support it learn what a farce it really is in its operations."

If the whole country showed a proportionate loss in the prohibition party vote to that shown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Oregon, the states in which county option laws have been passed since the campaign of 1904, Mr. Chaffin would have polled but 20,163 votes, the smallest vote of any polled by any of our candidates since 1884.

On the other hand if the whole country showed a proportionate gain in the prohibition party vote as shown by the states where county option was turned down, Mr. Chaffin would have polled 316,356 votes or 53,476 more votes than the highest vote ever polled for a prohibitionist.

POISON IN HOMEMADE CANDY

Police Trying to Trace Sender,
Three Persons Made
Dangerously Ill.

Denver, Jan. 2.—A box of homemade candy sent through the mails has nearly resulted in the death of three persons, and the police are now trying to trace the sender of the candy in the belief that a deliberate attempt was made to poison the people to whom the confection was sent.

Mrs. Marie A. Smith, the divorced wife of A. C. Smith, a merchant of Miles City, Mont., and Violet and Ocie Smith, her two youngest children, are seriously ill at their home, 1925 Elati street, as a result of eating the candy.

The box was received yesterday, but was not opened until today. Mrs. Smith and her two children ate some of it, and almost immediately became very ill. Mrs. Smith, the fifteen-year-old boy, may die. The postmark on the package is too blurred to be made out. The handwriting of the address resembles that of a child.

WEALTHY MAN IS FOUND IN THE WORK HOUSE

SERVING SENTENCE ON CHARGE
OF VAGRANCY.

He Escaped From His Wife When She
Was Preparing to Put Him in
An Asylum.

St. Louis, Jan. 2.—In the company of an officer of the East St. Louis police department, C. B. Needham, of Somerville, Mass., a Boston suburb, who is reputed to be wealthy, departed today for his home. His wife is bearing the expense of the trip. Needham was found in the Belleville, Ill., work-house serving a sentence on the charge of vagrancy.

For three months his wife sought for him, since the day he escaped from her in St. Louis while she was preparing to have him placed in an asylum. He came here in October suffering from a nervous breakdown. He had been working in Florida. Mrs. Needham located him in East St. Louis and came from Boston; and it was while she was arranging to have him placed in an asylum that he escaped from her. Recently he reappeared in East St. Louis and he was put in the work-house until his wife could be advised.

The police say he is suffering from mental aberration.

PROMINENT ASTRONOMER DIES AT HOME IN EVANSTON

Chicago, Jan. 2.—George Washington Hough, professor of astronomy at Northwestern university and director of the Dearborn observatory, died suddenly at his home in Evanston yesterday. Professor Hough was 72 years old, was a leading astronomer, his principal contributions to science being his observations regarding the planet Jupiter. He measured more double stars than any astronomer now living, about 550 in all.

Marriages

At the parsonage at 1:30 Saturday by Rev. H. D. Zimmerman, Frank J. Emerson, of Salt Lake, and Ada C. Hills, of Salt Lake, arr. and Mrs. Emerson returned to the capital, and will make their future home there.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF SUPPLIES SENT TO ITALY

President Will Ask Congress for Additional Aid—Use of Entire Battleship Fleet Offered—Money Pouring in to Offices of National Red Cross—New York Telegraphs Eighty Thousand; Large Sums From Other Cities—No Detail Overlooked by Citizens and Officials.

Washington, Jan. 2.—President Roosevelt tonight announced that he has sent two supply ships with \$300,000 worth of supplies to Italy; that he will ask congress for additional aid, and that he has offered the use of the battleship fleet to Italy.

The announcement is made in a telegram made public at the white house, which the president sent to Patrick F. McGowan, chairman of the Italian general relief committee, New York. The telegram follows:

"I earnestly wish success to the American-Italian general relief committee in its great mass meeting at Madison Square Garden. It is, of course, not possible for me to attend in person. I am doing everything that can be done to get aid to the sufferers, and on account of the extreme urgency of the case have sent two supply ships, with three hundred thousand dollars worth of food and provisions without waiting for the authority of congress, being confident that congress will approve my action. I shall also ask congress for additional aid, and throughout the coming week will keep in the closest touch with congress, and through the state department, with Italy, so that everything possible to be done by the United States may be done."

"Furthermore, I have cabled the Italian government, proffering the services of any or all of the battleship fleet if such can be of use in this crisis. (Signed.)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

President Roosevelt was engaged tonight in preparing the message which will be presented to congress Monday. A large amount of data on precedents and on the aid that is being rushed from various quarters to southern Italy and the means of getting succor to the victims, was prepared for the president and was considered carefully by him.

Suffering Italy continues to occupy the thoughts of most of the citizens and officials here. Anxious to a full consciousness of the appalling disaster, the one aim is to get relief to the stricken people as speedily as possible. Money is pouring into the offices of the National Red Cross and is being telegraphed abroad as fast as received. The New York Red Cross has telegraphed \$50,000 to the National Red Cross; \$10,000 has been telegraphed from San Francisco; Chicago telegraphed \$12,000; \$50,000 has been sent the Italian Red Cross from the bay states; \$100,000 has been cabled by the National Red Cross to the Italian society. More than \$3,000 was subscribed locally today.

The suggestion that Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the Red Cross, be sent to Italy to co-operate with the Italian Red Cross, has been abandoned as unnecessary, and Mr. Bicknell has been instructed to continue his trip to San Francisco.

Mayor Des Planches, the Italian ambassador, this afternoon transmitted to Rome \$2,500. This included his personal contribution, that of members of the embassy staff, and individuals in Washington who took money to the embassy with the request that it be sent to the stricken region.

LONGBOAT AGAIN THE WINNER

Dorando Led From the Track
Near End of Nineteenth
Lap.

Buffalo, Jan. 2.—Tom Longboat, the Canadian, tonight, for the second time, took the measure of Dorando Pietri, the Italian who almost won the great Marathon race at the London Olympiad. Dorando, as in his race with Longboat in New York, failed to go the distance. The time and time again he sprinted in an effort to get away from the Indian, but without success.

It was 9:05 when they were sent away to a good start. Dorando sprang into the lead and set a terrific pace for the first few laps. Longboat, with the broad grin on his face, stuck close to the Italian, not allowing him more than three or four yards lead.

The time for the first mile, 5:07 was 7-25 seconds faster than the first mile of their race at Madison Square Garden.

The pair moderated the pace considerably after the first nine laps. Dorando maintained a lead of two yards throughout the first two miles. The time of the second mile was 1:37.

In the first lap of the third mile Longboat stumbled and fell, giving the Italian a lead of twenty-five yards. He sprang to his feet like a flash and sprinted, overtaking Dorando before another lap was completed.

The crowd cheered Longboat's burst of speed and his gameness heartily. He led Dorando for a short distance, but soon dropped back again, letting the Italian take up the pace. The time at the end of the fifth mile was 27:32 1-2.

Dorando still leads by a couple of yards. His time for five miles at Madison Square Garden was 28:27 4-5.

Dorando sprinted in the fifth and sixth miles, but Longboat lengthened his stride and never allowed the Italian to get very far away. Tom Flanagan, Longboat's trainer, was already worried over the Indian's injured leg. Longboat's pace never faltered and he nodded smilingly to his Canadian friends in the boxes. The time at the end of the tenth mile was 56:30 1-5.

The time of their ten miles in the New York race was 55:17 1-5.

Dorando continued to sprint in the thirteenth and fourteenth miles, his lead stretching out at times to ten and fifteen yards. Trainer Flanagan said the injury to Longboat was not bothering the Indian.

The wound had ceased to bleed and there was no perceptible change in his stride. Just to show that he was all right Longboat sprinted in the last lap of the fourteenth mile and finished in the lead by two yards. He then waited for Dorando to set the pace and the fifteenth mile found Dorando again in the lead. Time fifteenth mile, 1:26:34 2-5, compared with 1:30:02 2-5 in the New York race.

Longboat took the lead in the fifth lap of the sixteenth mile. Neither man showed any signs of distress.

In the fourth lap of the eighteenth mile Dorando again jumped into the lead and the Indian made no effort to regain it. The time at the end of the eighteenth mile was 1:46:04 1-5, compared with 1:50:09 3-5 made in New York. Dorando led by two yards.

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STARTLING STORY OF CRUELTY

Mrs. Erb Tells of Various
Quarrels and Captain's
Threats to Kill Her.

Media, Pa., Jan. 2.—Mrs. M. Florence Erb, who with her sister, Mrs. Catherine Beisel, is charged with the murder of Mrs. Erb's husband, took the witness stand today and told a sensational story of extreme cruelty on the part of her husband as one of the causes leading up to the shooting of Captain Erb. Mrs. Erb appeared nervous, but told her story in a straightforward manner.

Mrs. Erb said she went to Red Gables, the Erb country home, in May, 1906, with a housekeeper and two maids. Trouble between her and the Captain, she said started on the first night they were there.

"We quarrelled," she said, "and he struck me with the back of his hand and knocked me over a chair. The next day I had to call a physician to treat me."

"Another time he quarrelled about the food. I became afraid and ran into the tower of the house. He found me and grabbed me by the hair and dragged me down the steps to his room where he kept me all night and treated me cruelly."

"In December, 1906, he put me out of the house and as I was standing thinking what to do, he came out and seized me by the throat and threw me to the floor. An ornament in my hair was broken and my head was hurt. I was unconscious. As a result of my injury I had to go to a sanitarium."

"One evening the captain found fault with some article of food on the table. He swore at me and I ran to my room. He followed and yelled at me, 'You must leave this house at once or I'll blow your brains out.' He got his revolver but put it away again. When he left I took it and hid it. 'When he came home he demanded the revolver,' I told him I had hid it. He chased me around to hit me in

the dining room, trying to hit me and when he could not catch up with me he spit in my face.

"Later, as I took the revolver from behind some books he caught me and grabbed for the pistol. As we struggled for the weapon, he deliberately bent me over aavenport, put his knee on my stomach and pressed till I cried for mercy."

"Finally, he did release me and I was helped to my room. In the morning he forced the maids to pack my clothes and with jeers and laughter made me leave the house, weak and faint as I was from the injury received."

She went on to tell of the so-called "spread eagle" incident. After insulting her in the presence of the housekeeper by calling her names, he told her he was going to spread-eagle her.

"Getting some straps he threw me on the sofa," she said. "He swung his fist under my chin and drove my teeth through my tongue. He kept me on the sofa until 3 o'clock in the morning, threatening to spread-eagle me, but finally he decided not to do so. The next day I had to go to Hot Springs for treatment."

Then she related a story of the Captain's treatment of her sister who had come to her defense in the numerous family quarrels.

"One summer afternoon he picked my sister up and threw her out of the house," she said. Later he tried to force her through a swinging door and he began choking her."

"I'll choke the life out of you, he said. I thought he was surely killing her, so I grabbed up a whisky bottle and hit him on the head. He dropped and we ran for our lives."

Coming down to the day of the tragedy, Mrs. Erb told of visiting Olney to look at a house, intending to live apart from her husband after she had succeeded in making a settlement with him. She and her sister returned to the house late in the day and learned that Captain Erb intended coming home that night. It was decided that Mrs. Beisel should stay at a Village Green Hotel nearby. When Captain Erb came home, she learned that Mrs. Beisel had been at the house he flew into a rage and began to make a search for her, swearing and making threats.

Mrs. Erb said she avoided the captain and went to the hotel with two maids and remained there with Mrs. Beisel until late in the evening.

Going back to the house, Mrs. Erb went to the second floor by way of the back stairs. Mr. Erb rushed out of his room. "He struck me on the breast," she said, "and he tried to pull me into his room. I fought him and finally picked up a brass cuspidor and threw it at him. I didn't stop to see whether it struck him but ran to my room. I heard him following and cursing me. He was almost upon me when I grabbed a vase of flowers and hurled it at him. Then I got into my room and locked the door. After a while I unlocked and saw no one and I ran to the telephone and summoned my sister."

"When she came, she went into the bathroom and I went to my room. My sister came out of the bath room just as my husband left his room, dressed in his pajamas and carrying a revolver."

"Captain Erb aimed the pistol at me and exclaimed: 'I'll get rid of you now.' I screamed and ran into my room."

"Mrs. Beisel flew at my husband. I heard snuffing of feet and then I heard a shot. Then more shots. When all was quiet I looked out of my room and saw my husband lying on his face and my sister unconscious on the floor beside him. I ran wildly down the stairs to call for help."

As the wife finished her story of that fatal night she broke into tears and wept bitterly.

NOTICE

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